

The Spirit of Democracy.

"PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN THAT WILL CARRY THOSE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES INTO EFFECT."

BY JAMES R. MORRIS.

WOODSFIELD, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1844.

VOLUME I. NUMBER 29.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY J. R. MORRIS.

TERMS:—\$1.50 per annum in advance; \$2.00 if paid within six months; \$2.50 if paid within the year, and \$3.00 if payment be delayed until after the expiration of the year.
No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the editor, until all arrears are paid.
All communications sent by mail must be post-paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

From the Ohio Statesman.

MOST SHAMEFUL INSULTS TO THE LABORING PEOPLE.

However much the federalists desire to hide their real feelings and principles from those they desire to deceive, they, nevertheless, leak them out occasionally.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, the federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, in the Senate of the United States, March 13, 1832, the question being on authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to subscribe for 60 copies, at \$5 00 a piece, of an octavo volume of 800 pages, prepared in defence of the United States Bank, said:

"What is so apposite, what is so proper, what is so necessary, as to place before the Senate the information furnished by this book? He would not step aside to defend this bank. It had been called a monopoly. What did it monopolize? Nothing but the public confidence. It had brought a spurious currency into a sound currency, and thereby it was the poor man's friend. If he sought popularity, he would vote in favor of the bank as the poor man's friend."—*Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates*, vol. 8, p. 323.

"STOOP TO THE DUNGHILL FOR PRAISE!"
Pretty language in a republic, for freemen to listen to. Christ went among poor fishermen for followers; but this insolent advocate of the money power considered it "stooping to the dunghill" to ask the POOR MAN'S PRAISE!

But what else did we see? In 1840, when the nice ruffe shirted dandies came down to the log cabins with a debauch of hard cider, they insultingly declared that they "STOOPED TO CONQUER!" These dandies in hunting shirts, for the occasion, excused themselves by declaring that they "STOOPED" when they did it. Poor fellows, we wonder if they ever got straightened up again!

The following is the out pouring of an indignant democratic heart, on witnessing this insult to the laboring man:

THE DEMOCRAT'S REBUKE.

WE stoop to conquer! cursed the thought—
The lip that spoke—the hand that penned it;
Our country never shall be bought,
Nor conquered, while we can defend it.
As braves the storm the mountain rock,
As cleaves the cloud the eagle's pinion,
We'll meet oppression's battle shock,
And triumph o'er corruption's minion.

WE stoop to conquer! Who are WE?
That from OUR mountain height descending,
Break fashion's cobweb barriers through,
And with the sons of freemen blending,
With golden bribe and treacherous smile,
Sow the vile seeds of rank pollution,
And with OUR reptile slime, defile
The temple of our constitution?

WE stoop to conquer! Stoop from what?
High pinnacles or lofty stations?
What proud pre-eminence is that,
Whence WE descend to conquer nations?
Poor quarrels of the federal syle,
Fad on the husks of aristocracy,
WE quail in fear beneath the eye
Of nature's true and tried democracy.

WE stoop to conquer! Whom? the free
Inheritors of glory's banner,
Who never yet have bow'd the knee,
Nor sung oppression's loud hosanna—
Children of sires whose valor tore
From tyrant brows the diadem,
And in the march of nation's lore
The first proud trophy won from them?

WE stoop to conquer! May the name
Of him who bore that banner, linger
Forever on the roll of shame,
A mark for scorn's unmoving finger!
May they who hailed that banner when
Its dark folds to the air were given,
Traitors alike to God and men,
From freedom's home in scorn be driven.

Back to your dens, poor drivelling fools—
Born in corruption's darkest regions,
Fit only for the servile tools
Of tyranny's accursed legions;
The hearts of freemen, while they keep
Watch o'er the rights their sires bequeathed them
Shall blast with curses, loud and deep,
The words you've breathed, and lips that breathed them.

THE DYING WISH.

A little Sunday school girl, when dying, wished her mother to put no roses round her in the coffin, and on being asked why not, said "because Christ's head was crowned with thorns." This beautiful thought has been versified by James Montgomery, Esq.

"Mamma," a little maiden said,
Almost with her expiring sigh,
"Put no sweet roses round my head,
When in my coffin I lie."
"Why not, my dear," the mother cried—
"What flower so well a corpse adorns?"
"Mamma," the innocent replied,
"They crowned our Saviour's head with thorns."

TEMPER.

The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion, in order to be surly; it did not make them weak, in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding, nor did it provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

SPEECH

OF
MR. LYNN BOYD, OF KY.,

In reply to the Hon. John White, relative to the charge of barzain between Messrs. Adams and Clay, in the presidential election of 1824-25.

[Continued.]

The 4th letter contains the following passage, viz:

"By facts, by the rights of your country, and by your own assertions, we have proved, that at the time of the negotiation at Ghent, the British government possessed no territory on the Mississippi, and that, consequently, that river was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. In supporting and voting for Mr. Gallatin's proposition, you therefore committed a violation of the very letter of your instructions; and your declarations at the time, as well as subsequently, to the British government, prove that you did it knowingly."

The 7th letter contains the following passage, viz:

"It was not without astonishment, that we discovered how presumptuously, in the course of eight pages, you have spouted with your own character for consistency, and with the credulity of your countrymen. That one who writes with almost unexampled rapidity, should forget in page 104 what he said in page 100, is hardly credible; but that any man who has the least regard for his own reputation, should, with his memory and his senses fresh about him, have the hardihood wilfully to involve himself in the grossest contradictions, staggers all human belief. We rather suppose that with a vivid fancy and powerful intellect, you invent as you pass along, premises and arguments to suit a predetermined conclusion, on which you strike as certainly, and with a course as crooked, as the lightning falls upon its destined object."

The 8th letter contains the following, viz:

"We have pointed out many of your inconsistencies and contradictions, both in argument and language; have exhibited your concealments and perversions of known facts; have shown you vainly endeavoring to shelter yourself from censure by testing the meaning of your instructions by the claims of our enemy, making the boundaries and territory of your country, as well as our right to navigate the Mississippi, a conditional grant, the condition of which we have expressly refused to fulfil, arguing against the rights of independent nations in favor of British monopoly, and jeopardizing our rights to the whole fisheries, by making them dependent on a contested principle."

"In fine we have shown that your boasted publications relative to the Ghent mission are full of absurdities, inconsistencies, and contradictions; and that the injustice of your denunciations against your colleagues of the minority, can only be equalled by the eloquence and boldness with which they are uttered."

"By the past, by the present, by the conduct of our own government, and by your own conduct, we have shown that the navigation of the Mississippi was, and would have continued to be, useful to British subjects, and fraught with innumerable dangers to the citizens of the United States. We hold you as the author, at least in mind, of all the evils which would have flowed from this disastrous concession; and in rendering you that justice which you demand, from the inhabitants of the west, we shall show you, by your voice and our voice, that we consider your course at Ghent, and still more your vindication in 1822, as full proof that your views are too narrow, your feelings too sectional, and your temper too vindictive, for the chief magistrate of a free people."

In the 9th letter the author undertakes to prove Mr. Adams' hostility to the west by a variety of other acts. The following is an extract, viz:

"The purchase of Louisiana was the first great incident, which gave vent, in public acts, to your hostile feelings towards the western country.—Elected by the federal party in Massachusetts, who openly avowed opposition to the extension of our national limits, you then held a seat in the Senate of the United States. It would have been unnatural, had you not participated in the feelings of a party of which you were a leader and a favorite. Accordingly, we find you, as a Senator, voting against a bill enabling the President to take possession of Louisiana; against extending the laws of the United States to the territory; against dividing it into territories, for the greater convenience both of the government and the people; against the power of Congress to tax it, for purposes of government; and even against opening post roads to New Orleans, through the Indian country, within our former territories."

These are but specimens of the eloquence and power with which Mr. Adams was denounced in these letters. Although they were certainly not Mr. Clay's productions, they probably derived a portion of their force from his suggestions, and certainly his money and influence gave them circulation. As testified before the Senate of Kentucky, he offered the author fifty dollars to aid him in printing a pamphlet edition, and afterwards paid one hundred for that object to another printer. These facts were proved before the Senate of Kentucky in January, 1828:

"WILLIAM TANNER was called and sworn.—A pamphlet was shown to him, entitled, 'Letters to John Quincy Adams, relative to the Fisheries and the Mississippi, first published in the Argus of Western America, revised and enlarged by Amos Kendall,' and he was asked whether he printed it. He replied that he did. He was asked whether Mr. Clay paid any part of the expenses. He replied that he did pay \$100; that he, Tanner, undertook to print the pamphlet by subscription; that Mr. Kendall told him Mr. Clay had proposed to him to print it and offered to pay part of the expenses; that he had taken a letter from Mr. Kendall to Mr. Clay, that Mr. Clay conversed with him as to the expense of printing the pamphlet, and the subscription for it; that he told him to go to Mr. Thomas Smith, who would hand him \$75, and that if he should not be remunerated by

the subscriptions, to call on him and he would pay him the balance of the expense; that he called on Mr. Smith who paid him the money; that the subscriptions falling short, he again called on Mr. Clay, who sent him to Mr. Smith for \$25 more. The pamphlet was printed in the latter part of 1823."

Mr. WHITE (Mr. B. yielding the floor) remarked that Mr. Tanner was now a thorough going democrat, and an editor of one of the most full blooded democratic papers in that State.

Mr. BOYD said that was true, but he had never known of his testimony having been contradicted then or since.

Mr. Clay's direct agency in giving the pamphlet circulation was proved in 1828, by the publication of a letter from him to the author, of which the following is an extract, viz:

"DEAR SIR: Several inquiries have been made about your pamphlet on the fisheries by members of Congress, and I have promised to request a copy to be sent to Mr. David Sloane, of the Ohio Senate, at Columbus; another to the Hon. Henry R. Storrs, and another to the Hon. John Sloane, here. Will you be good enough to have them forwarded?"

These facts show the hostility existing between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. They show that Mr. Clay was himself active in destroying Mr. Adams' character and popularity in the west, not only as a politician, but as a truthful, honest, and patriotic man; and that Mr. Adams knew it. They show that, well understanding each other, Mr. Clay was under a promise to expose Mr. Adams' conduct at Ghent, and Mr. A. held him at defiance. This was their personal attitude towards each other when the popular vote was given for President in 1824.

THE CABINET SUCCESSION.

But there was a general principle on which Mr. Clay and his friends were opposed to Mr. Adams, totally incompatible with giving him their support in that election. It grew out of the position Mr. Adams held as a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet. So quietly had the Secretary of State succeeded to the Presidency in the cases of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, that many republicans began to be alarmed at the idea that this might become the regular order of succession, and that each President would virtually appoint his successor, the whole power and patronage of the administration being steadily devoted to the object of making the head of the cabinet the next President.

We have seen that, as early as July, 1818, the Reporter, Mr. Clay's organ at Lexington, said, "Mr. Adams is designated by the President and his presses as the heir apparent—the next successor to the Presidency. Since the principle was introduced there has been a rapid degeneracy in the chief magistracy; and the prospect of a still greater degeneracy is strong and alarming." &c.

The Presidential campaign of 1824 may be said to have been opened by Mr. Clay's friends in 1821 or 1822. In the first part of the latter year, a series of essays ascribed, I know not how justly, to Mr. Clay's own pen, appeared in the Frankfort Argus advocating his pretensions. In his introductory number the writer held the following language, viz:

"The National Intelligencer is not, precisely, the most fitting paper to issue this edict commanding silence. It might, indeed, suit the taste of their official patrons and employers, that as little as possible should be published on this subject. They may prefer that the prescribed line of legitimacy, according to which, the heir apparent should be translated from the department of State to the palace, be preserved unbroken and entire. But they ought to remember the practice of Rome, by which the Cæsars, themselves, to secure that tranquility which the editors of the Intelligencer so much desire, provided beforehand for the imperial succession, has not been engrafted on our constitution."

In July, 1824, the friends of Mr. Clay in Ohio, published an Address signed by the Hon. Joseph Vance, as chairman, in which they set forth the grounds on which they supported, and intended to adhere to him. Their "first object" in bringing him forward, as stated by themselves, was as follows, viz:

"The considerations here briefly hinted, determined many of the most reflecting citizens of the country to adopt the opinion, that no member of the present executive cabinet ought to be selected to succeed Mr. Monroe; and this determination without any disrespect to the talents or character of the incumbents themselves. It rested upon public principle and upon public duty, and upon these alone. In looking around for some person out of the cabinet and unconnected with the executive administration of the national government, a large portion of the citizens of the west, naturally directed their attention to Henry Clay of Kentucky."

"Were Mr. Clay withdrawn, the result as to the election by the electors, would most probably be the same; or if it were not, it would place in the presidential chair one of the present cabinet; an event which it was the first object of the friends of Mr. Clay to prevent; not in reference to the men, but the principle, Mr. Clay was nominated in the persuasion that all his fellow citizens, entertaining the same general views would unite in his support. Had this been the case—had this union taken place, his election by the electors, would have been certain. It is the clear conviction of his supporters, that the object of nominating him, can only be attained by adhering to him, that to abandon him is to abandon that object, and under this conviction, they have adopted the resolution to adhere to him as the dictate of duty and of patriotism."

It may be affirmed without hesitation, that among Mr. Clay's friends generally, a principal object in supporting him, if not, as in Ohio, the very "first," was to put an end to the cabinet succession. To that principle Mr. Clay was pledged, as far as any candidate could be, in his implied, if not express, assent to the political

creed laid down by his friends as the basis on which he was supported.

PREPARES "TO CONTROL THE EVENT."

From Gen. Jackson's popularity in the Western country, it became evident early in the year 1824, that he would carry off a large portion of the votes on which Mr. Clay had relied with great confidence, rendering it doubtful whether he would reach the House of Representatives as one of the three highest candidates. In one of his Letters to the Editor of the Western Argus, published in 1828, Mr. Clay, under date of February 16, 1823, said:

"Judging from present appearances, the contest will be between Mr. Adams and me."

In another letter, dated March 18, 1824, he used the following language, viz:

"New York continues to be a contested State. My decided opinion is that it will give its support to Mr. Adams or to me, or perhaps divide it between us; in that case Mr. Crawford cannot come into the House. My friends are confident in the belief, that if I enter the House as one of the three highest, no matter with what associates, I shall be elected. If, contrary to all probability, Mr. Crawford should obtain the vote of New York, the contest for an entry into the House, will probably be between Jackson and me. In Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, I have reasons to count upon some support. Without entering into their particulars, my opinion is, that my friends have every motive for vigorous, animated, and persevering exertion."

This shows that, instead of a contest between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, for an election by the electors, it had now become, in the estimation of Mr. Clay, a struggle between him and Mr. Crawford or Gen. Jackson, for entry into the House.

In May, 1824, two months after the date of Mr. Clay's Letter to the Editor of the Argus, his friends at Washington city issued an Address, from which the following is an extract, viz:

"It, contrary to all probability, Mr. Clay should not be returned to the House, his friends, having done their duty, will be able, by concentration, to control the event. They will hold in their hands the balance. They will determine between the opposing and conflicting interests; and secure to the country a Republican Administration."

"Under all the views taken, it is determined to recommend to his friends to adhere to him steadily and to await the issue now depending before the people."

The authorship of this Address was ascribed to Mr. Clay himself. That it spoke his sentiments cannot be doubted, when it is recollected that he was then in Washington, where it was issued, presiding over the House of Representatives as Speaker. A design, "by concentration to control the event," in the contingency of his not being returned to the House of Representatives, is here avowed as the policy of Mr. Clay's friends.

On the 15th of July following, the friends of Mr. Clay in Ohio issued an Address to prevent defection from his support, in consequence of the growing strength of Gen. Jackson, extracts from which I have already submitted.

In September, the Clay Committee in Kentucky issued an Address, expressing the opinion that there could be no election by the electors; that the election must devolve on the House of Representatives; and that no single candidate could in that body outnumber the vote of Mr. Clay. They then make the following declaration, viz:

"In fine, Mr. Clay considers himself wholly in the hands of the people; and we as his friends and supporters, believing him worthy of our continued exertions, and that his prospects of success are still unclouded and brightening, avow our determination, and we believe we speak the language of all his friends, to abide by his preference to the last. If he should be returned to the House of Representatives, we have little doubt of his final election, with the approbation and applause of the majority of the nation; but if any untoward circumstance should prevent his being one of the three highest, his friends in Congress, by throwing their weight into the scale of the most REPUBLICAN and NATIONAL candidate, will have it in their power to defeat the ends of political management, and see that the Republic sustains no injury."

The course indicated in the Washington, Ohio, and Kentucky Addresses of 1824, was followed up by Mr. Clay in person. In October he met several of the Kentucky members of Congress in Frankfort. One of them, the Hon. T. P. Moore, made the following statement in a Letter to Gen. John P. Van Ness, dated March 4, 1828, viz:

"In that month, Mr. Clay, Mr. Trimble, Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, myself, and perhaps other members of the Kentucky delegation, casually met at Frankfort during the session of the Court of Appeals. There Mr. Clay, for the first time, expressed to me an apprehension that he should be excluded from the House of Representatives; and observed, with seeming carelessness of manner, that it would be best for us, in that case, to remain uncommitted as to our second choice."

Another of them, the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, now Postmaster General, in a letter to Gen. Van Ness, dated March 14, 1828, made the following statement, viz:

"We entered pretty much at large upon the subject. My inquiries were more particularly directed to his prospects of getting a portion of the votes of the State of New York, having formed the opinion that unless Mr. Clay could receive a portion of the votes of that State, he would not be returned as one of the three highest candidates. Mr. Clay replied, that his friends in that State had it in contemplation, if it were practicable, to unite with the friends of Mr. Crawford, and divide the votes between himself and Mr. Crawford. Of the success of this project he spoke doubtfully, and remarked that he did not place much reliance upon the result. In the event it should fail, it is more than probable, said he, I may be excluded from the House of Representatives. To meet such a contingency my friends must be prepared, and I think it best that they should not hastily commit themselves in their second choice."

The Legislature of Kentucky met on the 1st November, 1824, bearing with them the almost unanimous feeling of the People in favor of Gen. Jackson as their second choice, in the event that Mr. Clay could not be elected. It was apprehended that the Legislature might interfere, if Mr. Clay should be excluded from the House, and instruct their delegation in Congress to vote for Gen. Jackson. That result Mr. Clay himself personally interposed to prevent. In February, 1828, the following declaration was made in the Senate of Kentucky, by a gentleman who has ever stood high in public estimation, viz:

"THOMAS D. CARNEAL, a Senator, at the request of Mr. Pope, stated, that he had a conversation with Mr. Clay at his room, a few days before he started for Washington City, in the fall of 1824. Mr. Clay said he did not like to be instructed by the Legislature as to his vote, should he not be returned to the House as one of the three highest, which he thought doubtful, but wished to be left entirely free. Mr. Carneal told him he had intended to introduce resolutions of instruction into the Senate himself, requesting the Kentucky delegation to vote for General Jackson, but promised on account of the objection of Mr. Clay, not to do it although he said he must vote for them should they be introduced by others. Mr. Clay said, in case he were excluded from the House, he was wholly uncommitted as to his vote, and wished to be left free."

Mr. Clay himself published a Letter to him from Col. James Davidson, another member of the Senate in 1824, in which Davidson said, that in consequence of information from Mr. Clay himself, he told the Senate, while subsequently discussing the resolutions of instruction, that "all the resolutions we could pass during the whole session, would not induce you [Mr. Clay] to abandon what you conceived to be your duty, and that I think you could not concur with a majority of the Legislature on that subject." This information Col. Davidson stated he had communicated to others, among whom were some members of the Legislature, who afterwards opposed the resolutions.

Such were Mr. Clay's arrangements "to control the event," when the result of the electors then chosen, there were—

For Gen. Jackson,	99
" Mr. Adams,	84
" Mr. Crawford,	41
" Mr. Clay,	37

As the Constitution confines the choice of President, by the House of Representatives, to the three highest candidates, Mr. Clay was excluded from the competition.

Of the popular votes given in the eight Western States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi—Gen. Jackson received 68,067, Mr. Clay 43,867, Mr. Adams 21,555, and Mr. Crawford 2,330; by which it appears that Gen. Jackson received in those States 46,512 votes more than Mr. Adams, 24,201 more than Mr. Clay, and 315 more than Adams, Clay, and Crawford, all combined.

In the whole Union the popular votes were:

For Gen. Jackson,	152,951
" Mr. Adams,	105,322
" Mr. Crawford,	47,305
" Mr. Clay,	46,668

It hence appears, that Gen. Jackson had a majority of 991 over Messrs. Adams and Clay combined.

Mr. WHITE inquired of the gentleman what authority he was reading from?

Mr. BOYD said, I am reading from the United States Telegraph of 1828, and quoting from the Address of the Jackson Committee, and other documents therein recorded. No man shall grope in the dark after me.

How was the popular vote in Kentucky at the electoral election of 1824? For Mr. Clay 17,331; for Gen. Jackson 6,455. How many votes did Mr. Adams receive in that State? Not one. I thought the other day, that Mr. Adams might have received a few hundred votes in the State; but on recurrence to the National Intelligencer, as well as the Telegraph, giving the returns, I do not find one put down in his favor.

"To control the event" was now all Mr. Clay could do, and that policy he seems to have steadily pursued. The effort to prevent the Kentucky members from committing themselves as to their second choice, commenced by Mr. Clay at Frankfort in October, was continued in Washington after his arrival here. Major Moore, in his Letter already quoted from, makes the following statement, viz:

"After my arrival in the city, I was confined to my room by indisposition. While in this situation, Mr. Clay called, and after the usual civilities, told me, in emphatic terms, that he had little doubt he was excluded from the House of Representatives, and that all 'we' (meaning the Kentucky delegation in Congress) 'had now to do, was to hold ourselves uncommitted, as to our second choice,' declaring, 'that we could vote for either of the three candidates, and justify ourselves to our constituents.'"

Major Moore says that the Hon. R. P. Henry, in 1824 one of the Kentucky members, but deceased prior to 1828, "detailed a similar conversation, which had taken place between himself and Mr. Clay."

KENTUCKY INSTRUCTIONS.

In the month of December considerable sensation was produced in Kentucky by rumors from Washington, that the vote of the State might be given to Mr. Adams, with some view to Mr. Clay's aggrandizement. In this state of things, Mr. Henry Crittenden offered in the Kentucky House of Representatives two resolutions, requesting our members of Congress to vote for Gen. Jackson, and declaring him to be the second choice of that State. A brief sketch of the debate on these resolutions, on the 31st day of December 1824, which was published at the time, clearly shows under what impressions the subject was discussed.

Mr. George Robertson (whom Col. Davidson had told, on the authority of Mr. Clay himself, that he would not regard any such instructions)

moved to lay them on the table. Among the resolutions given by him were, "that it would be indelicate to Mr. Clay; that it would lessen the weight of Kentucky in the next Administration; that it was better to leave our members of Congress to act according to contingencies; that the weight and importance of the State, and the Western country, could, in that manner, be best secured." "That the resolutions would not only degrade our respected fellow-citizen, [evidently meaning Mr. Clay] but throw Kentucky upon the electioneering arena in Congress completely handcuffed," &c.

"Mr. Shepherd had always been in favor of Gen. Jackson. Some of the friends of Mr. Clay, he had no doubt, wished to defeat the resolution, and leave that gentleman to make the best bargain he could. But he did not wish the vote of Kentucky to be bartered away; or that Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State, to the exclusion of Jackson as President."

"Mr. B. Hardin said he knew that many of our members of Congress were inclined to vote for Mr. Adams, and he believed he would get the vote of Kentucky, unless this House acted. He recapitulated the strength of Adams and Jackson, and believed the result of the Presidential election depended on the vote of Kentucky, and probably on the vote of this House on this day."

The resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority in the following form, viz:

"Whereas it appears from the result of the elections in the several States, and the formation of the electoral colleges for choosing a President of the United States, that no person will receive a majority of the electoral votes, and that Henry Clay, who was the first choice of the people of Kentucky, has not received a sufficient number of votes to bring him before the House of Representatives as one of the three highest from whom the choice of the President of the United States is to be made—therefore,

"Resolved, by the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, from this State, be requested to vote for General Andrew Jackson as President of the United States."

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Legislature. That General Andrew Jackson is the second choice of the State of Kentucky for the next President of the United States; that a very large majority of the people of this State prefer General Jackson to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford; and that the members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States will, by complying with the request herein signified, faithfully and truly represent the feelings and wishes of the good people of Kentucky."

[To be continued.]

From the Nashville Union.

GEN. M'CALLA'S SPEECH.

To-day we insert Gen. M'Calla's speech, made at the democratic mass meeting in this city on the 15th instant. We have heretofore laid before our readers the imperious reasons which compelled General M'Calla, in self defense, in the exercise of his judgment, to speak plainly, directly, and distinctly of Mr. Clay's public and private character, so far as he believed it necessary and proper in his own justification, and for the information of the public. Gen. M'Calla is a gentleman of high and distinguished standing in Kentucky—of mature years—long an elder in a respectable church—and the neighbor and fellow citizen of Mr. Clay, both living in the same county. As a man of honor and gentleman of responsibility in every sense, Gen. M'Calla is the equal of Mr. Clay or of any man. Again, as authorized by Gen. M'C., who corrected his speech with his own hands, we ask that any person who may be disposed to doubt his truth, or who may wish to ascertain the facts with greater certainty, to write to Mr. Clay himself. Gen. M'C. asks for no other witness to be examined as to all the material points in question. We hope his speech will be carefully read.

Speech of Gen. John M. M'Calla, of Lexington, Ky., delivered at the democratic mass meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th of August, 1844.

The present contest, fellow citizens, is one which involves, in an eminent degree, the destiny of our free institutions. Every man who possesses the right of suffrage should exercise it with a view to the responsibility which he owes to his country, to his posterity and his Maker.

The character and principles of the candidates for office should undergo strict scrutiny, especially where they are calculated to impress themselves so deeply on the fortunes of our country. The only point in the eloquent address of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Melville,) from which I differ, is the inutility or impropriety of examining their private character, as well as their political opinions. Men in office exercise a great influence on the conduct of society, in all its relations, as well social and moral as political.

Christians have often avowed the opinion that moral deportment, if not religious opinions and professions should be considered essential to the character of a candidate for political office. Their reasons are strong, and with me conclusive. Our whig friends always act upon that belief, where a democratic candidate is supposed to fall below the standard of excellence. Let us see if they will abide it now. I presume that there are many professors of religion, of different denominations, both whig and democratic, who are now present. Perhaps there are ministers of the gospel as well as private members. To you, fellow citizens, I appeal, in view of that account which you and I have to render to a tribunal far above any popular or earthly responsibility, if you shall hereafter cast your suffrages for the great leader of our opponents who is now again stretching forth his eager grasp toward the long desired object of his ambition. I intend to speak plainly, so that I may be understood, and to let the consequences, so far as your consciences are concerned, rest upon yourselves. You shall not hereafter, when reproached for supporting that high office an unworthy and im-